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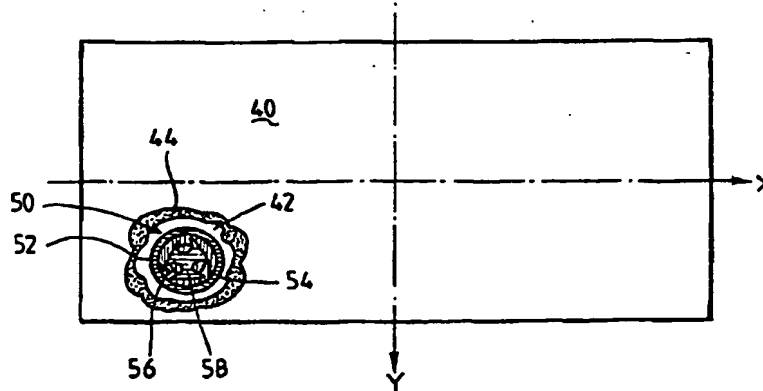
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(54) Title: **EMBOSSING OF BANKNOTES OR THE LIKE WITH SECURITY DEVICES**



(57) Abstract

A security document or token such as a banknote (40) is provided which has a transparent portion (42) of plastics material which includes a security device (50). The region (44) surrounding the transparent portion (42) and preferably all the remaining part of the banknote (40) is printed with indicia. The security device (50) includes regions (52, 54, 56 and 58) of embossed lines extending at different angles to each other defining different shapes that are visible to a greater or lesser extent upon transmission and reflection of light as the note is tilted, rotated or viewed from different angles relative to a light source. The embossed lines in some of the regions (52 and 54) are finer than coarser and deeper and more widely spaced lines in the other regions (56 and 58). The coarser, deeper lines are of such a thickness and width to be detected by touch in addition to being visible by the naked eye. There is also provided a method of and apparatus for producing a banknote with a security device in accordance with the invention in which the transparent portion of the note is embossed during an intaglio printing process.

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EMBOSSING OF BANKNOTES OR THE LIKE WITH SECURITY DEVICES

This invention relates to security documents or tokens such as bank notes, travellers cheques, bonds, passports, and is particularly concerned with providing
5 bank notes or other security documents or tokens with a low cost security device that has an attractive appearance whilst being difficult to duplicate.

Australian Patent No 558476 discloses a method of producing a plastics bank note or security token or the like comprising a transparent polymeric substrate coated with layers of opaque material applied in such a way as to leave a
10 transparent area which may include an optically variable security device such as a diffraction grating on a reflective layer of foil.

Whilst plastics banknotes with transparent areas including diffraction gratings as optically variable security devices, such as disclosed in Australian Patent No 558476, are difficult to reproduce, in low value plastics bank notes the process of
15 incorporating diffraction gratings in the notes may be too costly or not felt to be needed.

It is therefore desirable to provide a bank note or other security document or token with a simpler, less expensive security device but which is still effective and difficult to reproduce.

20 It is also desirable to provide a method of, and apparatus for, producing bank notes or other security documents or tokens with low cost security devices that are difficult to reproduce.

It is further desirable to provide a plastics bank note or other security document or token with a security device that produces an optically variable effect
25 when the note, document or token is rotated or viewed from different angles and which gives feel or texture to the note, document or token.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a bank note or other security document or token comprising a substrate bearing indicia and having a transparent indicia free portion including a security device wherein said security
30 device comprises an embossing or engraving on said transparent portion forming an image which allows light to pass through, the image being visible from both

sides of the bank note or other security document or token.

Preferably, the embossed image is visible under reflection and transmission of light. The embossing or engraving is preferably such that when the document is tilted or viewed from different angles with respect to a light source the embossed
5 image will reflect and transmit more or less light giving the effect of switching on or off, or changing as the document is rotated or viewed from different angles.

The embossing or engraving preferably comprises a regular matrix of embossed lines or dots or the like which together define the image. The embossed image may include one or more embossings deeper than other embossings and/or
10 it may include embossed lines or series of dots extending at different angles to each other.

In a preferred embodiment the embossed image includes a first set of substantially parallel lines and a second set of substantially parallel lines extending at an angle with respect to the first set of parallel lines so that as the document is
15 rotated or viewed from different angles relative to the light source the first set of parallel lines transmit more or less light than the second set of parallel lines.

Alternatively, or additionally, the embossed image may include embossed lines or dots of different depth, width or size so as to introduce different shapes into the image which become more or less evident as the document is rotated or viewed
20 from different angles relative to a light source. Preferably, at least some of the lines, dots or other embossings are of a sufficient depth and/or width to be capable of detection by the naked eye and by touch.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a bank note or other security document or token comprising a substrate bearing indicia, said
25 substrate having a portion of plastics material carrying a security device, characterised in that said security device comprises a matrix of embossings formed in said portion of plastics material, said embossings being capable of being detected by means of the naked eye and by touch.

Preferably, the matrix of embossings includes one or more embossings
30 deeper and/or wider than the other embossings. In a preferred embodiment, the matrix of embossings includes a first set of fine lines defining at least one shape

which is more or less visible as the note, document or token is rotated or viewed from different angles, and a second set of deeper or coarser lines defining a shape which is able to be detected by touch. The fine lines of the preferred embodiment may, for instance, be about 40 microns deep and about 125 microns wide and generally U-shaped in profile, whereas the deeper or coarser lines are typically about 125 microns deep and about 500 microns wide and generally square shaped in profile. The deeper or coarser lines are preferably positioned or configured to provide protection of the other finer embossings against wear during use of the bank note or other security document or token.

Whilst the matrix of embossings are preferably provided wholly within a transparent, indicia free portion of the bank note, document or token, it is also possible for the matrix of embossings to extend into an opaque area around or adjacent to the transparent portion so as to form a continuous image crossing the boundary between the transparent portion and the opaque area.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method of producing a bank note or other security document or token comprising the steps of: providing a substrate having at least a portion formed of transparent plastics material, printing indicia onto part of the surface of the substrate in such a manner as to leave said transparent portion of the substrate indicia free, and embossing, engraving or otherwise physically deforming at least part of the transparent indicia-free portion to form an embossed image which allows light to pass through, the image being visible from both sides of the bank note or other security document or token.

Preferably, the transparent portion is embossed with a matrix of lines, dots or other embossings to define at least one shape that is visible in both reflection and transmission. The lines, dots or other embossings formed by the embossing process preferably produce an image which includes a plurality of different shapes which are more or less apparent as the note, document or token is rotated or viewed from different angles. In the embossing process, the transparent portion is preferably embossed with some lines, dots or embossings of greater depth and/or width than other embossings, and preferably at least the deeper and/or wider embossings are

capable of being detected by means of the naked eye and by touch.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of producing a bank note or other security document or token having at least a portion of plastics material comprising the steps of printing indicia onto a surface
5 of said note, document or token and forming a matrix of embossings in said plastics portion, said embossings being capable of detection by the naked eye and by touch.

In a preferred form of the invention, the embossings are formed in the portion of plastics material during the printing of at least part of the indicia onto the note, document or token, and most preferably by using an intaglio method to
10 print said indicia.

The matrix of embossings are preferably formed by applying an embossing plate to the portion of the plastics material under heat and pressure. A convenient embossing temperature may fall substantially within the range from 70 to 85°C, preferably about 80°C, and a convenient embossing pressure may fall substantially
15 within the range 30 to 40 MPa.

The bank note may be formed entirely from transparent plastics material to which an opaque coating is applied, except in the region defining said portion, the indicia being printed onto the opaque coating.

The embossings may be provided wholly within a transparent, indicia-free
20 portion of the note, document or token. Alternatively, the opaque area surrounding the transparent, indicia-free portion may also be embossed, preferably so as to form a continuous image crossing the boundary between the clear and opaque areas.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided apparatus for producing bank notes or other security documents or tokens with security devices,
25 comprising printing means for applying printed indicia to a plastics substrate having at least a transparent portion, inking means to apply ink to the printing means, and pressure-applying means to press the plastics substrate onto the printing means so that ink from the printing means is transferred as indicia onto the plastics substrate, wherein the inking means and printing means are so constructed and arranged as
30 to leave said transparent portion of said plastics substrate free of indicia, and said apparatus further includes means for embossing, engraving or otherwise physically

deforming at least said transparent, indicia-free portion to form an embossed image which allows light to pass through, the image being visible from both sides of the substrate.

According to a still further aspect of the invention there is provided
5 apparatus for producing bank notes or other security documents or tokens with security devices, comprising printing means for applying printed indicia to a plastics substrate, inking means to apply ink to the printing means, and pressure applying means to press the plastics substrate onto the printing means so that indicia is transferred from the printing means to the plastics substrate, wherein said apparatus
10 further includes means for embossing, engraving or otherwise physically deforming a portion of the plastics substrate to form an embossed image on said portion which is able to be detected by the naked eye and by touch.

The means for embossing, engraving or otherwise physically deforming the portion of the plastics substrate preferably comprises at least one embossing plate
15 which is applied to said portion of the substrate under heat and pressure to produce said embossed image. The embossing plate preferably includes a matrix of engraved lines, dots or other engraved formations which, when applied to said portion of the substrate, produces a corresponding matrix of embossed lines, dots or other formations forming the required image on said portion of the substrate.

20 Preferably, some of the lines, dots or engraved formations are deeper and/or wider than other lines, dots or engraved formations on the embossing plate, so as to produce embossed lines, dots or other formations of different depths and/or widths on said portion of the substrate. The lines, dots or other formations of different depths and/or widths may form different shapes within the embossed
25 image.

In a preferred embodiment, the embossing plate includes engraved sets of lines extending at different angles and defining different shapes so that the embossed image includes different shapes which become more or less apparent as the bank note or other security document or token is rotated or viewed from
30 different angles.

The embossing plates preferably form part of an intaglio printing press

having printing means in the form of a printing plate cylinder and pressure-applying means in the form of an impression cylinder, with substrate feeding means for feeding a transparent plastics substrate to the nip between the printing plate cylinder and the impression cylinder. One or both of the cylinders of the intaglio printing press may have a packing blanket on its external surface made from a compliant material which allows the substrate and engraving to mate perfectly under load and temperature for many impressions.

Preferably, a plurality of engraved embossing plates are incorporated in the peripheral surface of the printing plate cylinder, and the inking means is preferably in the form of an inking roller which is adapted so that ink is not supplied to the portion of the transparent substrate to be embossed, leaving said portion indicia free. A wiping means may also be provided to remove extraneous ink from the printing plate cylinder.

The various aspects of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic view of apparatus for producing bank notes with security devices thereon in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is an isometric view of an inking roller of the apparatus of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the nip between the printing plate cylinder and the impression cylinder of the apparatus of Figure 1;

Figures 4a and 4b are an enlarged schematic view of part of a security device in accordance with the invention;

Figures 5a, 5b and 5c are views from different angles of a banknote incorporating a security device in accordance with the invention;

Figure 6 is an enlarged view of the security device of the banknote of Figure 4.

The apparatus shown schematically in Figure 1 comprises an intaglio printing press comprising an inking roller 20, a plate cylinder 22, an impression cylinder 24 and feed rollers 26 and 28 for feeding a plastics substrate 10 through the nip between the plate cylinder 22 and the impression cylinder 24.

The intaglio method of printing involves special inks being forced into engravings on printing plates 33 of the plate cylinder, 22, each plate comprising a heated nickel chrome printing plate. The ink is supplied via an ink duct 21 and inking roller 20. The printing plate is then wiped by a wiping roller 25 cleaned
5 with either a weak caustic solution or a solvent such as trichloroethylene so that the areas other than the engraving will be free from ink. This polishes the part of the plate flush with the surface to ensure a clean print, and also remove some of the ink from the engraving to allow some embossing to occur. The plate cylinder is then rotated through the nip area under a load of 30 to 40 MPa at 70 to 80°C, depending
10 on the types of inks used. In the nip (Figure 2) is the substrate 10, the plate with ink and a packing. This packing acts as a compliant material that allows the substrate and engraving plate to mate perfectly under load and temperature for many impressions. This type of process has several advantages: it enables thick film weights of special inks to be used; it provides a high resolution of print; the
15 feel of the finished document is improved because of the ink printing and embossing; and the process is very hard to simulate because of the temperatures and high pressures involved and because the machine itself is only sold to security printers.

The intaglio printing press of Figure 1 differs from standard intaglio presses
20 in that the plate cylinder 22 includes a plurality of embossing plates 32 provided at spaced intervals in the circumferential surface of the impression cylinder, the embossing or engraving plates being arranged in use, come into register with corresponding pressure plate elements 34 in the circumferential surface of the impression cylinder 22 when the plate and impression cylinders 22 and 24 are
25 rotated in the directions shown by arrows A and B respectively.

The remaining areas 33 of the circumferential surface of the plate cylinder are engraved with printed indicia for bank notes or other security documents in a known manner as with standard intaglio dies and receives ink from the ink duct 21 and the inking roller 20. The indicia is subsequently transferred from the inked
30 surface of the plate cylinder onto one side of the plastics substrate 10 as the substrate passes through the nip between the plate and impression cylinders 22 and

24.

In the method of the present invention, the plastics substrate is preferably transparent, or at least has one or more transparent portions, and, as shown in Figure 3, the surface 30 of the inking roller 20 is cut or formed with ink-receiving
5 formations 31 so that only the areas 33 of the plate cylinder 22 corresponding to the parts of the bank notes or other security documents to be printed with indicia receive ink from the inking roller 20. The embossing plates 32 of the plate cylinder 22 therefore receive little or no ink from the inking roller 20 so that the parts of the substrate 10 which pass through the intaglio press when the embossing plates 32
10 and the pressure plate elements 34 are in register are free of printed indicia. If required, ink salvage means 23 in the form of a salvage roller and ink reservoir may be provided for receiving excess ink transferred from the inking roller 20 to the plate cylinder 22.

The embossing plates 32 contain projecting portions and recesses or grooves
15 forming an arrangement or matrix of engraved lines, dots or other engravings, preferably of different depths or sizes so that when the substrate 10 passes through the nip between the plate cylinder and the impression cylinder, as shown in detail in Figure 2, the indicia-free region 12 of the substrate 10 is embossed with the matrix of lines, dots or other engravings to form a security device on the
20 transparent indicia-free portion which allows light to pass through. The embossed lines, dots or other engravings may be arranged to form an image of any desired shape which is visible from both sides of the bank note or other security document or token, and the direction, width and/or separation of the lines, the size of the dots or other engravings and the depth of the lines, dots or other engravings may vary
25 at different locations of the engraving so as to produce different shapes within an image which transmit more or less light and are more or less apparent as will be described below with reference to Figures 4 to 6.

In embossing the security device onto the substrate 10 for the bank note or other security document, the choice of the embossing pressure and temperature is
30 important since if these are not satisfactory, the embossing process could lead to weaknesses in the embossed area and subsequent splitting of the resultant security

document, or to the embossed area of the plastics material flowing back towards its original form, thus reducing the effect of the embossing. Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the intaglio press is preferably set to about 80°C with a 2mm thick packing of high density paper board (1.5mm) and a rubber coated cotton blanket
5 surrounding the impression cylinder 24. The plate and impression cylinders are preferably arranged so that the load in the nip is approximately thirty five MPa. If the finished banknote or other security document is to be printed with intaglio printing on both sides then the embossing should be done last on a second pass through the intaglio press so that the embossing will not be affected by the other
10 intaglio printing on the opposite side of the banknote or other security document.

To assist with the prevention of soiling of the document, a protective coating, preferably comprising a thin clear layer of radiation cured material of a dissimilar refractive index to the transparent substrate, may be applied over the embossed security device. The protective coating is preferably such that it will not interfere
15 with the optical properties or the feel of the document in the clear area.

The embossing plates are preferably formed by the following method. First, an engraving is cut into a piece of steel by hand as with normal intaglio dies. This steel die is pressed into plastic, which is then coated with a silver spray solution and then a master plate is grown electrochemically off this plastic replica.
20 Subsequent nickel embossing plates may be grown again electrochemically off this master plate.

The nickel printing plates are then electrochemically deposited with a thin layer of chrome for a good surface finish and to increase the hardness. The chrome finish is important because it is imperative that the high gloss of the clear plastics
25 substrate is maintained and the reflective properties are not reduced.

An example of a bank note incorporating a preferred form of security device which may be produced by the method and apparatus of the present invention is illustrated in Figures 5 and 6 of the drawings, and the manner in which different parts of the device become more or less apparent as the note is rotated or viewed
30 from a different angle relative to a light source will be described with reference to Figures 4 and 5.

As shown in Figure 5, a bank note 40 incorporates a security device 50 embossed onto a transparent portion 42 at one corner of the note. At least the region 44 surrounding the transparent portion 42 is printed with indicia and preferably all of the remaining part of the bank note is printed with indicia.

5 Although the bank note preferably comprises a transparent plastics substrate which is printed with indicia everywhere except the portion 42 where the security device 50 is embossed, it will be appreciated that the banknote may be formed of an opaque material which includes a transparent portion at the required position for the security device.

10 The security device 50 is shown in greater detail in Figure 6 and comprises an arrangement of horizontal and vertical embossed lines defining regions 52, 54, 56 and 58 of different shapes which form images that are visible to a greater or lesser extent under reflection and transmission of light.

The region 52 comprises an outer ring including a plurality of fine, closely spaced embossed parallel lines, and the region 54 comprises an inner ring including a plurality of fine, closely spaced parallel lines extending substantially perpendicularly to the lines within region 52. The region 56 is circular in shape and includes a plurality of more widely spaced, fine lines extending parallel to each other and to the lines of the inner ring region 54, and the region 58 is in the shape of a three limbed device superimposed over the inner ring 54 and the circular region 54 and includes a plurality of more widely spaced fine lines extending parallel to each other and to the lines of the outer ring 52. The fine lines of each of the regions 52, 54, 56 and 58 are typically about 40 microns deep and about 125 microns wide and are preferably U-shaped in profile as shown in Figure 4. The outer parts 53, 55, 57 and 59 of the lines defining the perimeter of the different shaped regions are preferably deeper and coarser than the fine lines to provide a border effect at the perimeter of each shape; they may, for instance, be up to 150 microns deep and up to 500 microns wide and of square-shaped profile. Lines of this thickness and width may be detected by touch in addition to being visible under transmission and reflection.

Referring to Figures 4a and 4b, it will be appreciated that when a banknote

or other security document including a security device in accordance with the invention is viewed from one side of the document with the light source on the other side, the image or images formed by the embossed lines, 60, dots or other engravings 60, will become more or less apparent if the document is rotated or viewed from a different angle. For instance, as shown in Figure 4a, most of the light rays from the light source will pass directly through the embossed lines 60 of the security device when the surface of the document is substantially perpendicular to the direction in which the light rays pass from the source to the viewer, and consequently the image or images formed by the embossed lines 60 of the security device will not be very apparent.

However, as the document is rotated, or viewed from a different angle (Figure 4b) unless the embossed lines are aligned with the light source and viewer, less light will be transmitted through the lines and more light will be reflected by the edges of the lines 60 and the image formed by those lines will become darker or "switch on".

The "switching on and off" effect where the security device includes different sets of lines extending perpendicularly with respect to each other to define different shapes within the image is further illustrated in Figures 5a, 5b and 5c.

Although each of the different shapes, ie. the outer ring 52, the inner ring 54, the circle 56 and the three limbed device 58 is shown in Figure 5a, it will be appreciated that when the device is viewed in transmission with the light rays passing substantially perpendicularly through the security device, only the borders 51, 53, 55 and 57 of the different shaped formed by the deeper lines will be readily apparent. If, however, the document is rotated, about axis X (or an axis parallel thereto) into the position shown in Figure 5b, the shapes 52 and 58 formed by the lines extending parallel to axis X will become more apparent or "switch on", with the outer ring 52 formed by the narrower or more closely spaced lines initially becoming darker than the shape 58 formed by the more widely spaced lines. At the same time, the inner ring shape 54 and the circular shape 56 which are formed by lines aligned with the direction of light transmission will become comparatively less apparent or "switch off".

Conversely, if the document is rotated about axis Y (or an axis parallel thereto) into the position shown^a in Figure 5c, the shapes 52 and 58 will become comparatively less apparent or "switch off" and the shapes 54 and 56 will become more apparent and "switch on" with the inner ring 54 formed by more closely spaced lines initially becoming darker than the circular shape 56 formed by more widely spaced lines.

From the above description it will be appreciated that the present invention not only provides in its various aspects an improved type of security device which may be detected under transmission as well as reflection, and also by touch, but also an economical method of manufacturing bank notes or other security documents incorporating such security devices, and an apparatus for making such documents.

It will also be appreciated that various modifications may be made to the various forms of security device, method and apparatus disclosed herein without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A security document or token, such as a bank note, comprising a substrate bearing indicia and having a transparent indicia-free portion including a security device, wherein said security device comprises an embossing or engraving
5 on said transparent portion forming an image which allows light to pass through, the image being visible from both sides of the security document or token.
2. A security document or token according to claim 1 wherein the embossed image is visible under reflection and transmission of light.
3. A security document or token wherein the embossing is such that
10 when the document is tilted, rotated or viewed from different angles with respect to a light source the embossed image reflects and transmits more or less light as it is tilted, rotated or viewed from different angles.
4. A security document or token, such as a bank note, comprising a substrate bearing indicia, said substrate having a portion of plastics material
15 carrying a security device, characterised in that said security device comprises a matrix of embossings formed in said portion of plastics material, said embossings being capable of being detected by means of the naked eye and by touch.
5. A security document or token according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the security device comprises a matrix of lines, dots or other
20 embossings or engravings.
6. A security document or token according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the security device includes at least one embossing that is deeper and/or wider than other embossings.
7. A security document or token according to any one of the preceding
25 claims wherein the security device includes embossed lines or series of dots extending at different angles to each other.
8. A security document or token according to claim 7 wherein the security device includes a first set of substantially parallel lines and a second set of substantially parallel lines extending at an angle relative to the first set of lines,
30 so that as the document is rotated or viewed from different angles relative to a light source, the first set of parallel lines transmit or reflect more or less light than the

second set of parallel lines.

9. A security document or token according to claim 4 or claim 5 wherein the matrix of embossings includes a first set of fine lines defining at least one shape which becomes more or less visible as the security document or token is rotated or viewed from different angles, and a second set of lines which are deeper and/or coarser than the first set of lines and which define a shape that is able to be detected by touch.

10. A security document or token according to claim 9 wherein the deeper or coarser lines are positioned or configured to provide protection for the fine lines against wear during use of the security document or token.

11. A security document or token according to claim 9 or claim 10 wherein the fine lines are about 40 microns deep and about 125 microns wide.

12. A security document or token according to any one of claims 9 to 11 wherein the fine lines are generally U-shaped in profile.

13. A security document or token according to any one of claims 9 to 12 wherein the deeper, coarser lines are about 125 microns deep and about 500 microns wide.

14. A method of producing security document or token, such as a bank note, comprising the steps of: providing a substrate having at least a portion formed of transparent plastics material, printing indicia onto part of the surface of the substrate in such a manner as to leave said transparent portion of the substrate indicia free, and embossing, engraving or otherwise physically deforming at least part of the transparent indicia-free portion to form an embossed image which allows light to pass through, the image being visible from both sides of the security document or token.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein the transparent portion is embossed with a matrix of lines, dots or other embossings to define at least one shape that is visible in both reflection and transmission.

16. A method of producing a security document or token, such as a bank note, which includes at least a portion of plastics material, wherein the method comprises the steps of: printing indicia onto a surface of said security document

or token, and embossing, engraving or otherwise deforming said plastics portion to form a matrix of embossings in said plastics portion, said embossings being capable of detection by the naked eye and by touch.

17. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 16 wherein the plastics portion is embossed with some lines, dots or other embossings of greater depth and/or width than other embossings.

18. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 17 wherein the plastics portion is embossed with lines or series of dots extending at different angles to each other.

19. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 18 wherein the embossings are formed in the portion of plastics material during the printing of at least part of the indicia on the security document or token.

20. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 19 wherein the embossings are formed by applying an embossing plate to the portion of plastics material under heat and pressure.

21. A method according to claim 20 wherein the embossing plate is maintained at an embossing temperature falling substantially within the range from 70 to 85°C.

22. A method according to claim 20 or claim 21 wherein the embossing plate is applied to the plastics material at a pressure falling substantially within the range from 30 to 40 MPa.

23. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 22 wherein the security document is formed from a transparent plastics substrate and the method includes the step of applying an opaque coating to the substrate except in a region defining a transparent plastics portion which is to be embossed, the indicia of the document being subsequently printed onto the opaque coating.

24. A method according to claim 14 or claim 23 wherein the embossing is applied wholly within said transparent plastics portion.

25. A method according to claim 23 wherein the embossing is applied partly on said transparent plastics portion and partly on the opaque area surrounding the transparent plastics portion so as to form a continuous embossing crossing the

boundary between the transparent and opaque areas.

26. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 25 wherein the step of printing the indicia is performed by intaglio printing.

27. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 26 further including
5 the step of applying a thin, transparent coating over the embossed portion of plastics material.

28. Apparatus for producing security documents or tokens, such as bank notes, with security devices, comprising printing means for applying printed indicia to a plastics substrate having at least a transparent portion, inking means to apply
10 ink to the printing means, and pressure-applying means to press the plastics substrate onto the printing means so that ink from the printing means is transferred as indicia onto the plastics substrate, wherein the inking means and printing means are so constructed and arranged as to leave said transparent portion of said plastics substrate free of indicia, and said apparatus further includes embossing means for
15 embossing, engraving or otherwise physically deforming at least said transparent, indicia-free portion to form an embossed image which allows light to pass through, the image being visible from both sides of the substrate.

29. Apparatus for producing security documents or tokens, such as bank notes, with security devices, comprising printing means for applying printed indicia
20 to a plastics substrate, inking means to apply ink to the printing means, and pressure applying means to press the plastics substrate onto the printing means so that indicia is transferred from the printing means to the plastics substrate, wherein said apparatus further includes means for embossing, engraving or otherwise physically deforming a portion of the plastics substrate to form an embossed image
25 on said portion which is able to be detected by the naked eye and by touch.

30. Apparatus according to claim 28 or claim 29 wherein the embossing means comprises at least one embossing plate which is applied to said portion of the substrate under heat and pressure to produce said embossed image.

31. Apparatus according to claim 30 wherein the embossing plate includes
30 a matrix of engraved lines, dots or other formations which, when applied to said portion of the substrate, produces a corresponding matrix of lines dots or other

formations forming the embossed image on said portion of the substrate.

32. Apparatus according to claim 31, wherein some of the lines, dots or other engraved formations are wider and/or deeper than other lines, dots or engraved formations on the embossing plate.

5 33. Apparatus according to claim 31 or claim 32 wherein the embossing plate includes engraved sets of lines extending at different angles to each other.

34. Apparatus according to any one of claims 30 to 33 wherein the embossing plate forms part of an intaglio printing press having printing means in the form of an engraved printing plate cylinder, pressure-applying means in the
10 form of an impression cylinder, and substrate feeding means to feed a transparent plastics substrate to the nip between the printing plate cylinder and the impression cylinder.

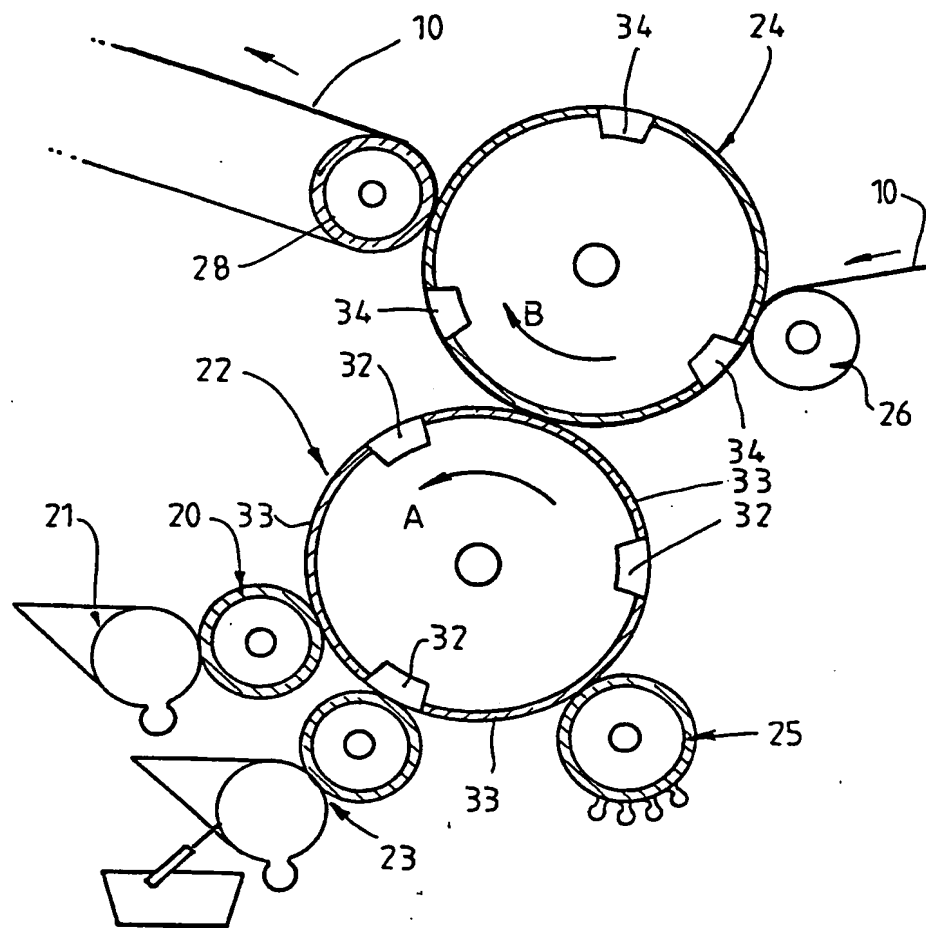
35. Apparatus according to claim 34 wherein one or both of the printing plate cylinder and the impression plate cylinder has a packing blanket made from
15 a compliant material on its external surface.

36. Apparatus according to claim 34 wherein a plurality of engraved embossing plates are incorporated in the peripheral surface of the printing plate cylinder.

37. Apparatus according to claim 36 wherein the inking means comprises
20 an inking roller which is adapted to supply ink only to predetermined parts of the printing plate so that ink is not supplied to the portion of the substrate to be embossed, leaving said portion indicia free.

38. Apparatus according to any one of claims 34 to 37 further including wiping means to remove extraneous ink from the printing plate cylinder.

25 39. Apparatus according to any one of claims 28 to 38 further including coating means for applying a transparent coating over said embossed portion of plastics material.



III. 1.

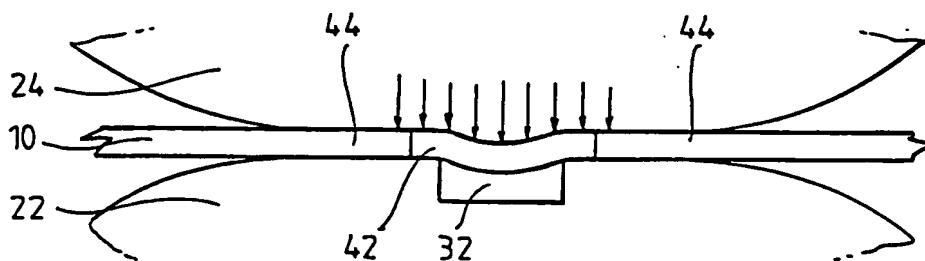


FIG. 2.

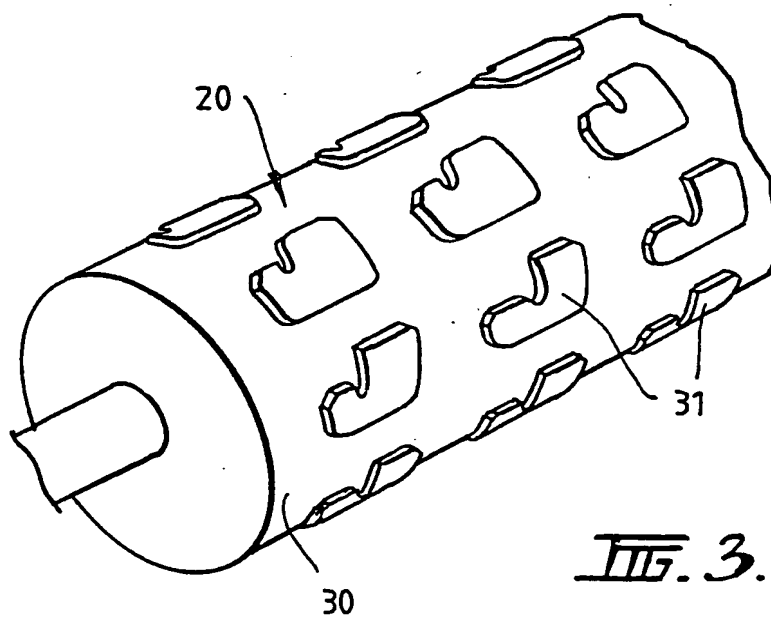
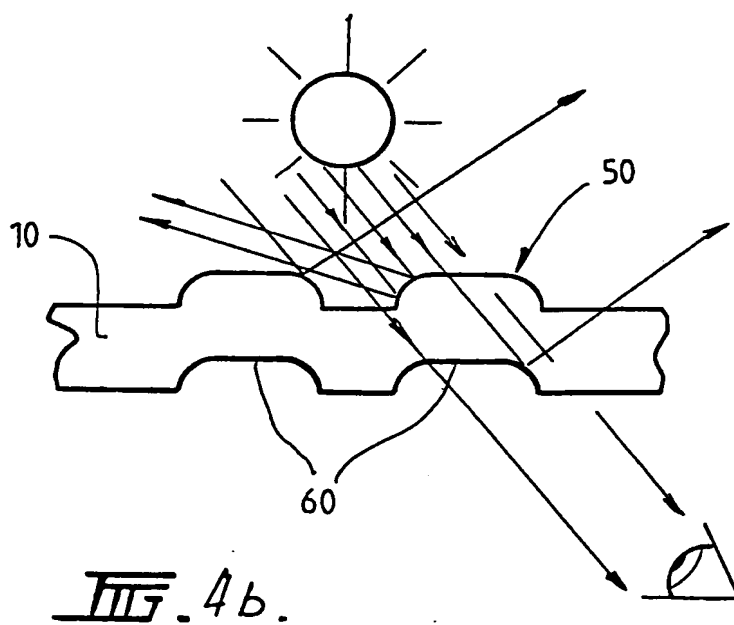
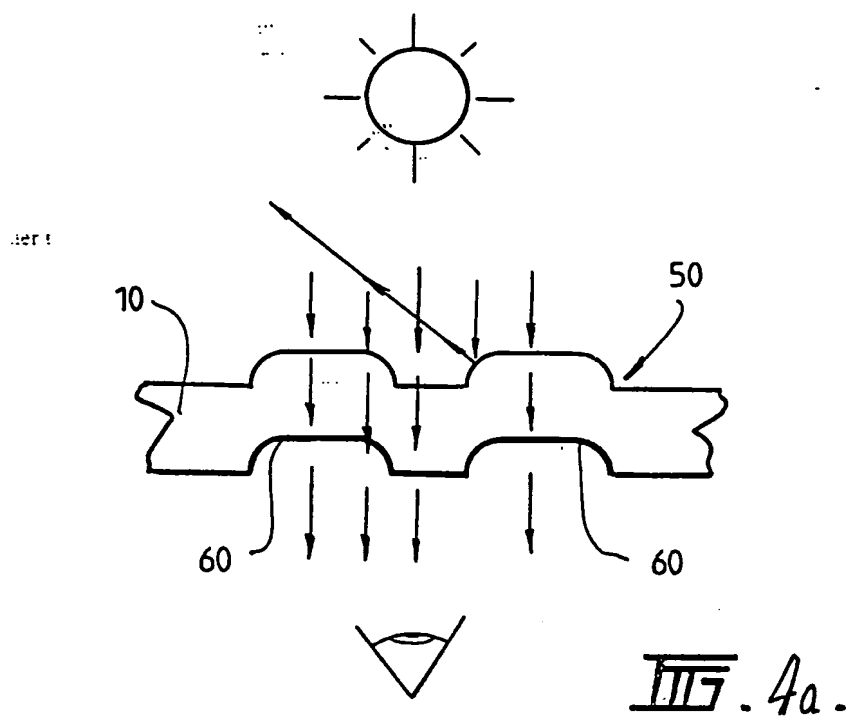
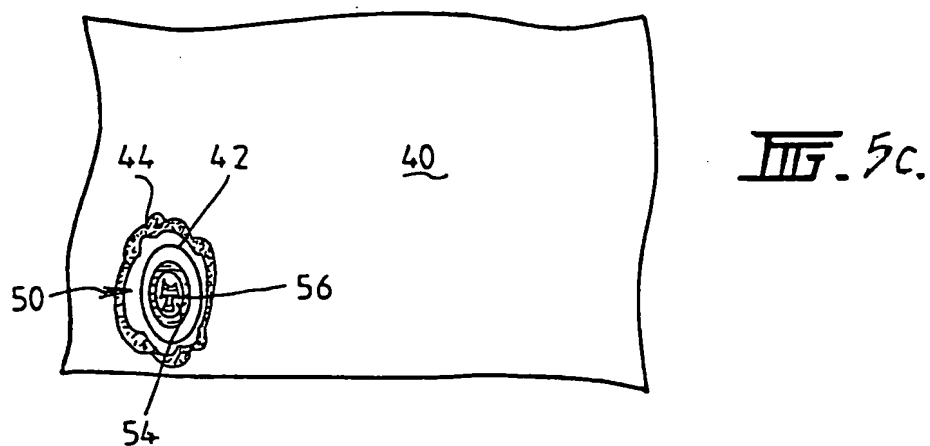
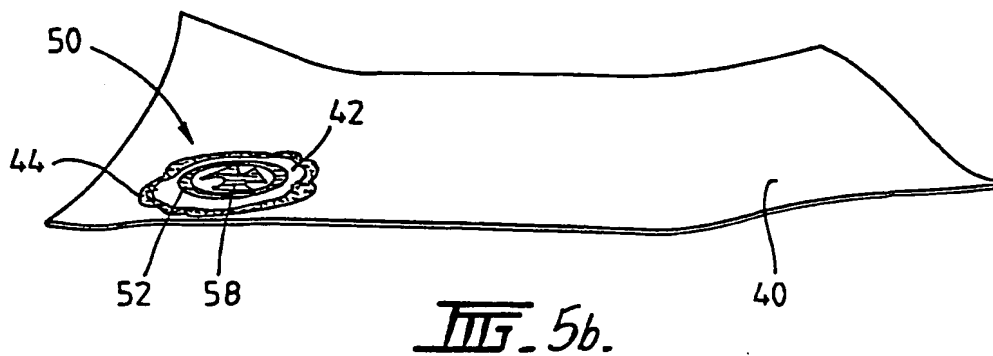
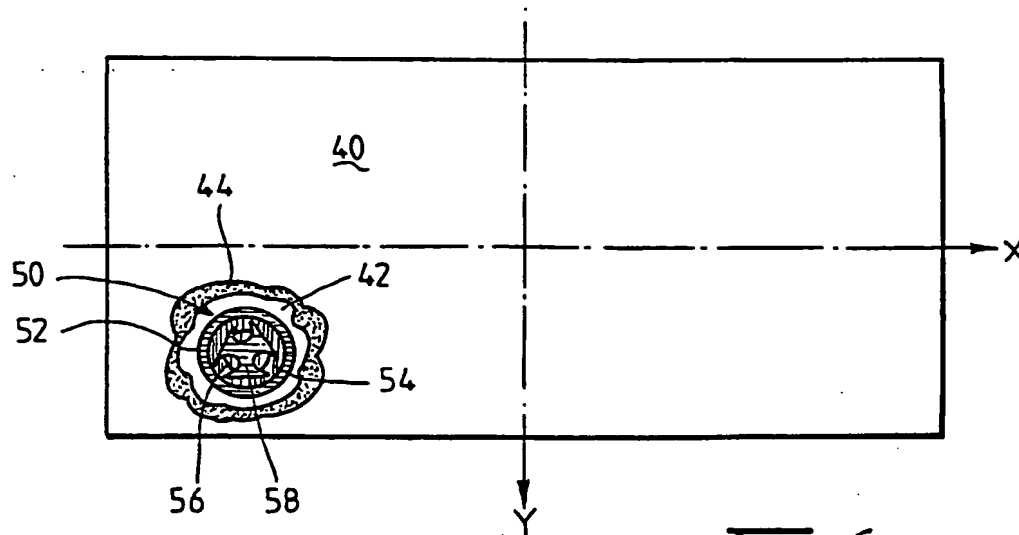


FIG. 3.

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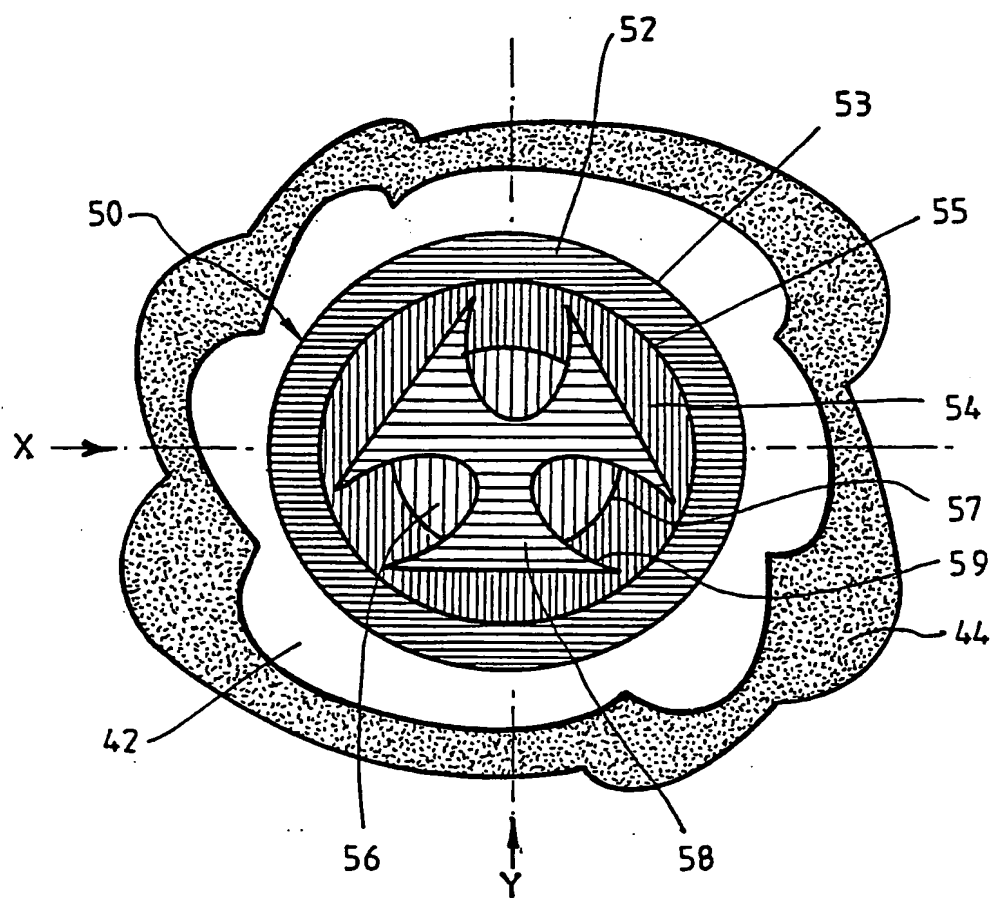
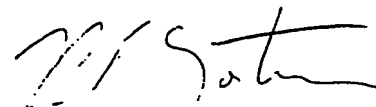


FIG. 6.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU 94/00302

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl. ⁵ B42D 15/00, B41M 1/24, B41F 19/04 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) as to both national classification and IPC					
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) I.P.C. B42D 15/00, B44F 1/12, B41M 1/24, 3/14, B41F 19/02, 19/04 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU:IPC as above Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base, and where practicable, search terms used) DERWENT: B42D 15/00 + KEYWORDS					
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.			
X, Y	GB,A, 1510964 (WIGGINS TEAPE LTD) 17 May 1978 (17.05.78) page 1, lines 57-95, page 2 lines 1-65, Figs.	1-7,14-22,24-26			
X, Y	US,A, 4304809 (MORAW) 8 December 1981 (08.12.81) column 4, lines 10-56, column 6, lines 40-42, Figs.	1-6,11,14-17,20,23-27			
X, Y	US,A, 4579754 (MAURER) 1 April 1986 (01.04.86) column 5, lines 20-33, 65-68, column 6, lines 1-16, claim 12, Figs.	1-6,14-17,24,27			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex. </div> </div>					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> </table>			<p>* Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>	
<p>* Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>				
Date of the actual completion of the international search 26 August 1994 (26.08.94)		Date of mailing of the international search report 22 SEP 1994 (22. 0 9. 94)			
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No. 06 2853929		Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center;">  P.F.GOTHAM Telephone No. (06) 2832165 </div>			

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 94/00302

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X,Y	AU,B, 73762/74 (488652) (CSIRO) 1 April 1976 (01.04.76) page 3,5-8, 12-14, Figs.	1-7,14-18,20-24,26
X,Y	AU,B, 32495/84 (562166) (DE LA RUE GIORGI S.A.) 23 May 1985 (23.05.85) page 3-5, Figs.	3,5-10,17-19
X,Y	WO,A, 90/02658 (DE LA RUE CO PLC) 22 March 1990 (22.03.90) pages 1-3,5,8, Figs.	3,5-10, 17-19
X	US,A, 4033059 (HUTTON) 5 July 1977 (05.07.77) column 2 lines 38-58, column 4 lines 18-24, Figs.	3
X	US,A, 4420515 (AMON) 13 December 1983 (13.12.83) column 1 lines 40-68, column 2 lines 53-58, Figs.	3
X	US,A, 5005872 (LASS) 9 April 1991 (09.04.91) column 4 lines 55-68, column 7 lines 50-60	4,16
X	DE,A, 3308948 (STOSS) 13 September 1984 (13.09.84) abstract, Figs.	4,16
X	GB,A, 1200021 (ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH CORP) 29 July 1970 (29.07.70) page 1 lines 32-39, Figs.	4,16
X	DE,A, 2555215 (LANDIS & GYR) 26 May 1977 (26.05.77) abstract, Figs.	3,4,5,16
X	DD,A, 231760 (VEB VERPACKUNGS MITTEL WERKE) 8 January 1986 (08.01.86) whole document.	28,29,34-38
X	FR,A, 2275314 (APICELLA) 16 January 1976 (16.01.76) abstract, Figs.	28,29,30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU 94/00302

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
US	4304809	DE	2853953	EP	12375	JP	55090400
US	4579754	AT	4644/82	BE	895354	CH	658830
		DE	3151407	ES	518328	FR	2520902
		GB	2111910	IT	1191147	JP	58122899
		NL	8204822	SE	8207282		
AU	32495/84	CA	1221123	CH	662989	DD	228669
		DE	3472079	EP	146151	JP	60155492
		US	4588212				
WO	9002658	BR	8907637	EP	433330	GB	2241668
		US	5199744				
US	4033059	BR	7304098	CA	965125	DE	2334702
		FR	2192496	GB	1390302	IT	1006062
		JP	49043718				
US	5005872	DE	3731853	DK	5253/88	EP	308904
		FI	884342	JP	1141095	NO	884115
GB	1200021	DE	1646225	FR	1549724	SE	348408
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